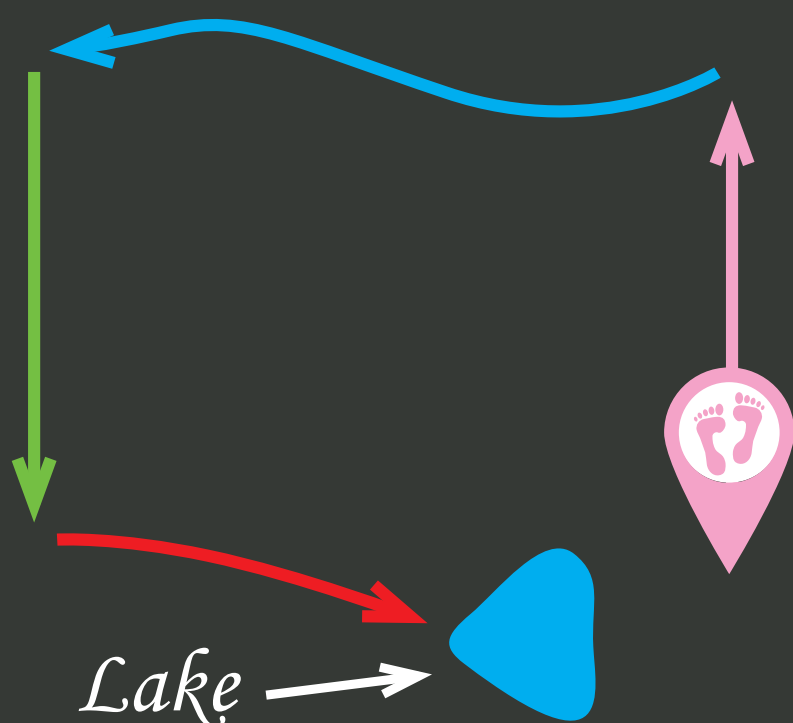




Jarrah Walk

The Jarrah walk takes around 40 minutes, walking at a leisurely pace through Jarrah forest. The forest also includes Marri, Candle Banksias, Grasstrees, Kingias and a low lying shrubland section. This walk passes through the most picturesque bushland on the property

Pink Section

The Jarrah Walk begins at the driveway near the lake. The Jarrah woodland at the beginning of the walk also includes Sheoaks, Emu bush, K. Micrantha and Woody Pear. After 5 minutes of walking, turn left at the intersection with the Sheoak Walk.



Jarrah Trees

Jarrah Trees (*Eucalyptus Marginata*) can be distinguished from marri by the long, strip-like nature of their bark and smaller, round shaped nuts. The foliage of Jarrah is eaten by larva of the Jarrah Leaf - Miner Moth, which are in turn eaten by various bird species. The Red-Legged Weevil and Sawfly Larvae ('Spitfires') are often found on jarrah. Local Indigenous people used Jarrah for making spear throwers, and it is used today for high -quality timber products and honey production.

Emu Bush

(*Podocarpus Drouynianus*) is a large, bright green shrub with long, thin leaves.

Scan the QR Code to find out more information.



Common Sheoak

(*Allocasuarina Fraseriana*) is a tree growing up to 15 m tall, with long, thin scale leaves, drooping foliage and globular or egg-shaped cones. The trees provide habitat and food for a wide variety of insects, and the seeds provide food for Ringneck Parrots.



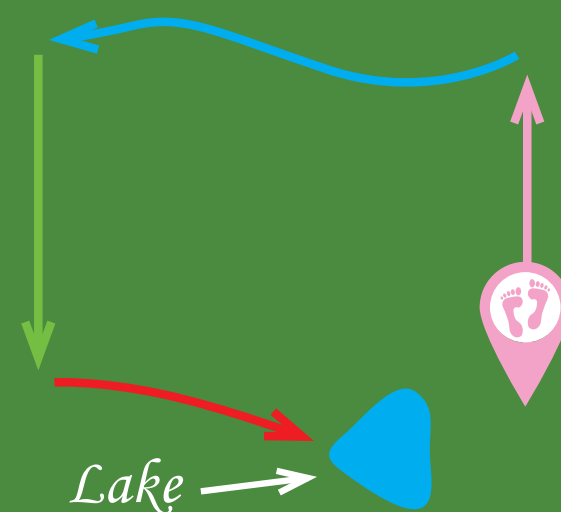
Woody Pear

Woody Pear is a tree that can be recognised by its woody trunk, prickly toothed leaves, yellow flowers and pear shaped fruits.



Scan the QR Code to find out more information.





Blue Section

The land in this corner is low lying, supporting a wide variety of shrubs including Melaleucas, Drumstick Plants and K. Micrantha. Soon after turning the corner is a grove of Christmas Trees, while in the paddock to the right are Peppermint Trees. Continue through the shrubland, which now also includes Tea Trees and scattered Jarraah, Peppermint and Sheoak trees far off to the left. To the left you will see a large Paperbark tree, which is a Modong.

Further along, the vegetation changes from shrubland to woodland, dominated by Jarraah, Sheoak and an understorey of Emu Bush, with some Marri and Peppermint Trees. In this tree dominated landscape, to the left you will see some Grasstrees. Further along, Marri becomes more common and a new Harsh Hakea species appears. There are also a few Kingias and wildflowers such as Prickly Mirbelia and Yellow Buttercups.



Christmas Trees

(*Nuytsia floribunda*) have dull green leaves, with dense masses of bright orange flowers in mid spring to early summer. These flowers provide a rich source of pollen and nectar for insects and birds.

The tree is semi-parasitic, attaching its roots to those of nearby trees to obtain water. It takes 7 – 20 years after germination for the shrub like seedling to develop into a tree and flower.



Melaleucas

Melaleucas (*M. Thymoides*) are shrubs with woody stems, small, pointed leaves and clusters of small, cup shaped nuts.

Pineapple Bush

(*Dasypogon bromelifolius*)



Tea Tree *Agonis Parviceps* is a medium shrub with aromatic foliage that usually grows in low lying wetland areas. It flowers in winter, producing white flowers with 5 petals.



Peppermint Trees

(*Agonis Flexuosa*) Trees have heavy, spreading branches and weeping, fragrant foliage. The trunks are thick, with rough grey bark and become gnarled with age. They flower in late winter to early summer, producing white flowers with 5 petals.

Mature and old trees provide hollows used by bird species and possums for nesting. The vulnerable Western Ringtail Possum, restricted to the area surrounding Busselton, lives in these trees. The Ringtail Possum can be identified by its white tipped, curled tail.

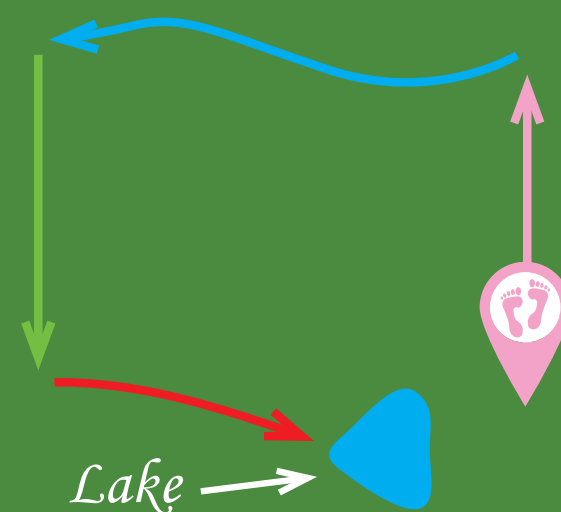


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FOREST RISE
Chalets & Lodge

Jarraah Walk



Green
Section

Green Section

Just before you approach the corner there is a Wedge-Tailed Eagles' nest towards the left. As you approach the corner, turn left along the trail. The forest in this area is mainly Marri, with some Jarraah, Harsh Hakea, Sedges, Kingias, Tea Trees, Yellow Buttercups, Prickly Mirbelia and K. Micrantha.

Further along is an area of dense understorey growth, dominated by K. Micrantha and Tea Tree. This area also has many trees, mainly Marri but also Jarraah, Sheoak and Bull Banksias. Past the dense shrubland area the vegetation returns to Marri forest, with Woody pears, Emu Bush, Prickly Mirbelia, Sedges, Tea Tree, Sheoaks and H. Prostrata.



Redgum or Marri Trees

(Corymbia Calophylla) have distinctive 'Honkey Nuts' and bark that is flaky and exudes a reddish-brown gum. This gum is due to insect larvae of Long-Horned Beetles and other wood boring insects eating the wood. In autumn the gum attracts Western Brown Butterflies. Marri trees flower from mid-summer to late autumn, producing yellow blossoms.

The fruits, seeds, flowers, leaves and wood of Marri are important food sources for fauna. Ringneck and Red Capped Parrots eat the fruit ('Honkey Nuts'), while Baudin's black cockatoo, Carnaby's black cockatoo and various parrots eat the seeds. The nectar and pollen attract birds and insects. Marri leaves are eaten by the larvae of the Australian silkworm moth.

The Aborigines soaked Marri blossoms in water to make a sweet drink, and ate the gum, seeds and insect larvae found under the bark. Marri is also one of the major honey plants of the South-West.



Harsh Hakea

(Hakea Prostrata) is a shrub or small tree with rough bark, creamy white flowers and prickly leaves consisting of two lobes at the base embracing the stem. The leaves and stem are eaten by Moth Larvae, flowers are eaten by tiny Nitidulid Beetles, nectar is taken by native bees and the seeds are eaten by insects and birds such as Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.



Bull Banksia

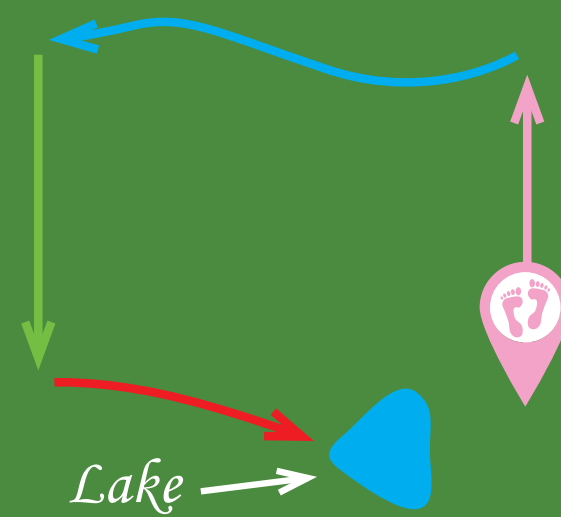
(Banksia Grandis) can live 100 – 150 years, are up to 10m tall and have large, broad leaves and large, cylindrical cones. They are an important source of nectar for insects, honey possums and birds such as Honeyeaters, Wattlebirds and the Silvereye. The seeds are eaten by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, the Red Capped Parrot and Moth Larvae.



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FOREST RISE
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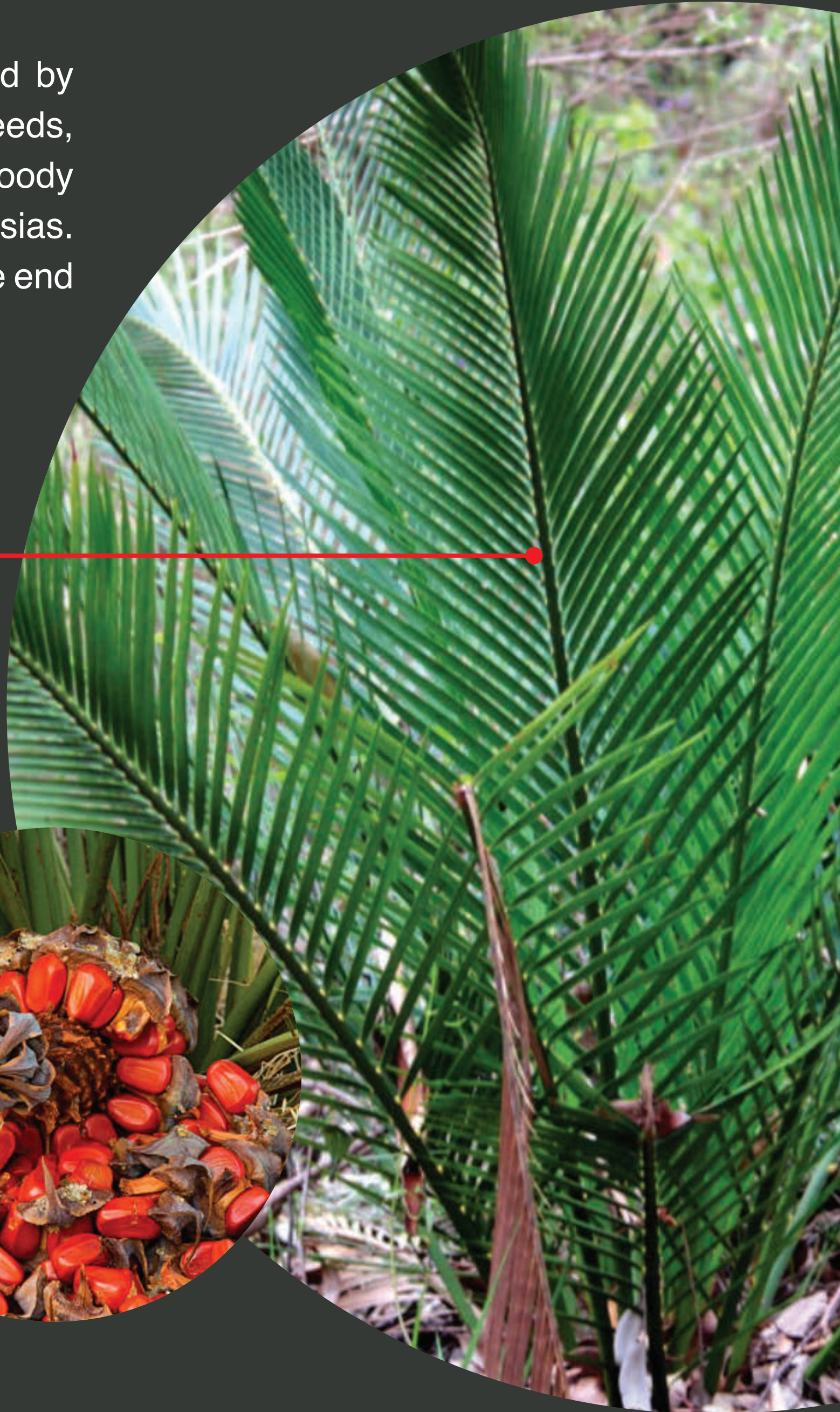


Red Section

Turn left at the corner into forest dominated by Jarraah, also including some Marri, Kingia, reeds, Emu Bush, Zamia Palms, H. Prostrata, Woody Pears, Prickly Mirbelia and some Bull Banksias. These flora species continue to occur until the end of the track, which concludes at the lake.

Zamia Palms

Or Macrozamia Riedlei are Cycads with a thick trunk and upright, dark green leaves. The palm like species comes from an ancient lineage of cone-bearing plants that have existed for 200 million years. Most of the plant is poisonous to stock and livestock. The outer red part of the plant was eaten by Indigenous people after treating the poison by washing and burying.



Lake View

